FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, May 9, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era: The past week has been a joyous one at Paris Everywhere we have had life and gayety. This people, so cheerful and light-hearted when not provoked or oppressed, seemed to be disposed to relaxation after the suspense and anxiety of the electoral campaign, and to come into the streets and promenades, after having kept at home for fear of giving some pretext for outrage by the police. They thronged to the Hotel de Ville to hear the result of the election ar nounced, and separated quietly to the theatres, to the exposition at the Palais Royal of tapestry and porcelain from the Government manufactures, to the spring races at the Champ de Mars, and to the celebration of the anniversary of the Republic. Hundreds of thousands were collected on Saturday at the fête, and on Sunday at the races, but there was not the slightest disorder or accident. The good humor and politeness of the French enable them to move together in immense crowds without bad humor or fighting. There was not even a seditious cry raised, not a single "Vive

Government and police. Merry laughter was the only sound that rose above the hum of the immense multitudes. Saturday afternoon, at an early hour, the Tuilleries garden, the adjacent square called Place Concorde, the Champs Elysées beyond, and the long and broad avenue running from them up to the Triumphal Arch, were densely crowded with foreigners, country people, and all classes of the Parisian population. The sturdy workmen who had made the revolution and pardoned so generously their enemies, walked side by side with them, without reproaching them with ingratitude. Party divisions were forgotten in this immense mass of human creatures. It was the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic by the representatives of the people. The Government had demanded forty thousand dollars for its celebration. The money had been voted, but instead of celebrating the Republic, the Government had devoted the funds to the celebration of Bonaparte's expedition into Egypt. Shameful misappropriation! and perfectly understood by the people.

The chief decorations for the fete were on the

Place Concords. Jo throndille, the fall obelisk of Luxor was surrounded with sphynxes, which seemed cut in granite, and the pedestals were graved with the names of the Generals of the army of Egypt. In a line with the obelisk were two fountains, twenty feet high, and shaped like urns; evergreens and flowers were twined about the edges, and the water gushed in white foam from the top, and poured in cascades over the sides, making the large, fresh roses and dahlias tremble in the sunlight. The symmetry and beauty of these urn fountains were exquisite. Fluted columns, placed in lines around the square, supported statues, white as the purest snow. At each corner of the square stood a lofty triumphal arch, covered with the glorious names of the Empire and of the Royalty. Chains of lamps were festooned around the sides of the square by means of tall poles, from the top of each of which floated the colors of the Empire. The name of the Emperor could everywhere be seen, but where was that of the Republic? Alas! the two letters R. F. on one of the streamers were the only recognition of its existence. The celebration of the Republic had been changed by Governmental jugglery into an apotheosis of the vored by a profound silence - it will no its strength in resenting petty insults.

The scene at night was one of fairy beauty The observer who stood at the gate of the Tuilleries garden, looking towards the Place, saw the bright festoons which surrounded it, the corner arches gleaming with the light of a thonsand lamps, the soft lustre of astral globes shining mellowly through the falling water of the fountains, immense coats of arms, each formed of innumerable lights of different colors, reflected from hundreds of statues. To the left, fifty blazing pyramids of parti-colored lamps led the eye to the Palais Bourbon, whose outlines were all figured in light; the broad steps of the palace presented eight long lines of luminous points. To the right. two immense palaces looked as if the eaves were composed of blazing diamonds, while each window seemed a many-colored brilliant. In front, as far as the eye could reach, two chains of lights extended in graceful festoons along the Champs sible? Elysées; and in the distance, rockets of every hue

Such was the enchanting fête of the 4th of May, a glaring mockery of the misery and insult to the legal institutions of the country. When the Republicans get into power, one of their first acts should be, to pass a law punishing with fine and imprisonment any member of the Assembly who | tion. shall propose wasting the treasury of France for the idle diversion of the capital. The Parisians admired the taste of the arrangements, and the lard and lamp sellers profited by them. There is no money in the treasury; the tax payers are overloaded; the deficit is increasing. In this state of things, the ministers can find nothing better to do than to spend forty thousand dollars in lighting up a square!

who rule the earth at present. In their eyes, the people is a great infant, amused with the sound of a rattle, or stretching out its hands to seize on the

The fashionable season is about to commence in London, but is nearly over in Paris. In a short time, everybody that is anybody will have left town for the springs, or for Switzerland, or for London, or for the pleasant country residences in the interior of France. Already one may see numberless carriages flying over the city; the owners are making their last calls. They are like the swallows that wheel in giddy circles around their summer homes before darting off on their southward flight. These calls are said to be in the morning. Now, if you do not know at what time morning commences in Paris, you might make a call at a very unseasonable hour-The other day, I asked a lady friend of mine at what hour I should present myself at the reception of a family which had treated me with great courtesy. "Oh! go early in the morning, if you would enjoy a chat with them." "But at what hour ?" "Certainly, not later than between two and four."

Know, then, simple-minded inhabitant of an unsophisticated country-you, who have been accustômed to think morning the first flashing of the chariot wheels of the king of day-know that you are the victims of a most unfashionable error. A Paris morning commences in the afternoon. The more fashionable the man, the later his morning commences. To your snob friends, you may pay a visit as early as ten; and you may run up the rounds of the ladder of the social hierarchy by placing the commencement of each man's morning later, as his rank is higher. The gradation reminds one of Davy Crockett's account to his constituents of the hour of dining at Washington. Said he, "The clerks and under-officers generally dine at three, the members of the House at four, the Senators at five, and the Cabinet at six."

"And the President, you've forgot the President ! 37 shouted a hearer. "The President" said Davy, hesitating as to the difference to be made between the Cabinet

and the head of the Government, the old hero of the Hermitage, "the President-well, he doesn't Whatever may be the morning of the President

of France, his evening commences about ten o'clock. Once a week, (Thursday evening,) the doors of the Elysee National are thrown open for the Presidential levees. Last Thursday, after mailing my letter to you, I received a square letter about the size of Peter Parley's History for Children, and, tearing off the envelop, found a stiff | subject.

glazed card of about the same size. A half-printed, half-written note communicated the assurance that I would give M. Bonaparte, President of the Republic, much pleasure by consenting to pass the evening with him. Supposing that that much tormented person had not enjoyed himself much since his election, or at least since seeing the bright face of Chevalier Wykoff, (see Democratic Review for that gentleman's account of his visit to the President.) I could not find it in my heart to refuse him the pleasure he solicited. At half past ten, therefore, I was at the Elysée. The gate of the court was guarded by soldiers on horseback and on foot; the court itself was filled with carriages, the broad flight of steps before the door was covered with rich carpeting, and at each end stood a dense crowd of liveried footmen and outriders, waiting there the orders or exit of their masters and mistresses enjoying themselves inside. A port'y servant threw open the glazed door, and I found myself in the entry. Half a dozen lackeys, in the well-known livery of the Emperor, were in waiting. One took my cloak. As I passed into the antechamber of the saloons, another took the card of invitation, and in the next moment I was in the midst of the most polished society in the world. Two immense saloons connected with each other, and forming two sides of a triangle, a long narrow gallery thrown from one to another across the hypothenuse, and one or two handsome parlors, were well filled, and persons detached from the crowd were wandering through a long suite of handsome, well-lighted rooms. The President was in one of the large saloons, surrounded by hundreds of persons, talking in the intervals

to him, and then forced to retreat before the whirling mob of pretty women, put in move-ment by the first sounds of the music. Happy man, if he never have to fly before a pres-sure less gentle! A diplomatic friend, who had pointed out to me some of the celebrities present. offered to present me to the hero of Strasburg and Boulogne, our princely host. As he probably had very little to say to me, and I absolutely nothing to say to him, I declined the offer; but who knows what I may have lost by this indifferwho knows what I may have lost by this indifference? Had I only whispered to my friend to present me as the countryman of Wykoff, the prophet and chevalier, I might have got a place in the next Cabinet, and, at any rate, nothing less than an ambassadorship could have come of it. But we never know when to take at the flood the

As I stood, for some time, only a few feet from the President, I had the best opportunity for ob-serving him. He was dressed simply and in very good taste, nothing indicating his position except a broad green riband across the breast. This was worn by the ministers, also. His manners are simple and easy, tinged, however, with an almost imperceptible air of reserve. There was not the slightest unusual ceremony in his in-tercourse with his guests, nothing to distinguish

been generally said about his stupidity of expressometimes are coveresponds. She reality. How far it may be the duty of a man in high office to attempt looking bright, to have the glance of an eagle, the height of a column, and other qualities attributed in mythological and fairy books to all kings, I cannot pretend to decide But to judge Louis Napoleon by the standard of common hu-manity, I should say that he is not at all of unprepossessing appearance, but rather of the contrary. Nor is he so small as some love to paint him. If you should see him without knowing who he is, you would describe him as a well-bred person of forty or thereabouts, about the middle size, well formed, and very slightly inclined to corpulency. You would probably say nothing about his intellectual expression, one way or the other. Persons love to find in M. Bonaparte's face the indications of his political errors and follies. If they should apply the same rule to the other men who have been in power in France, the Versailles galleries would present nothing but rows of idiotic physi-

Numerous celebrities thronged about the President. Among others I noticed M. Thiers, the gentleman who enticed him into the Boulogne folly in order to arrest him; M. Molé, who acted for years as his jailer; Marshal Soult, who opposed in full council the petition of the prisoner at Ham for permission to watch at the bedside of his dying father, and return to his prison after performing the last duties of a son. There were there, also, Baroche, Rouber, De Falloux, and restless prisoner of St. Helena. The question hosts of others who formerly thronged the sawas frequently asked, in the early part of the loons of Ledru Rollin and Cavaignac, and who day, "What will the people do?" The people have destroyed every power they have flattered, like poisonous parasite vines which wither the tree they pretend to shelter.

Then there were officers all shining with brass, gold, and tinsel; diplomatists shining with stars and crosses; Tarks in red caps with black tassels; blond Englishmen, and crowds of the loveliest women. You need not suppose that all were in full dress. One of the most prominent figures in the waltzes was a young Turk in freek coat and black vest. Not a few black stocks and neck-cloths were sported by seedy-looking gentlemen, who were sported by seedy-looking gentlemen, who were performed and the words of the Emwho were, perhaps, part of the wreck of the Em pire left in distress on the republican coast.

The toilet of the ladies was in exquisite taste

The dresses were of all colors and fashions, but generally suited to the style of beauty of the wearer, it being one peculiarity of the French ladies not to follow a fashion that does not suit them. A low dress is avoided if it shows a pair of bony shoulders; a too sharp collar bone has its angles hid by a bow of ribands; a ruff relieves a long neck; the side hair in wavy tress gives more fulness to a wan cheek, and a touch o paint effaces a premature wrinkle. Why should they not make themselves as agreeable as pos-At midnight, the gay assembly was gayer than

ever. The dance, the music, the stars, the crosses, the uniforms, the rich robes, the flashing diamonds, the soft glance of beauty, the generous wines, all added to the fascination of the scene. I left the palace, and got into the street. The first object that met my sight was a sunken-eyed, hollow-cheeked woman, who with her two little children asked for alms to save them from starva-

P. S. The debate on the bill for changing the electoral law will not take place before eight or ten days. Three millions of Frenchmen are to be disfranchised. The Socialist leaders are preach ing peace and submission. Whether they will successful or not is as yet doubtful.

PHONOGRAPHY.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Siz: With your permission, I would like state a few things, through the Era, on a subject in which all have a deep interest, some of which may be new to some of your readers, viz: Pno-

Mr. Pitman, a gentleman in England, a few years ago invented a new method of spelling and reading, by which a child may be as thorough a reader and speller in one year as it could be by the old system in four years.

In the speaking of all English words, Mr. Pit man supposed that we used one or more of forty two impulses of voice. He took our old alpha bet, as far as it would go, to represent these impulses of voice, and supplied the deficiency with new letters. He printed newspapers and books in his new system, to diffuse a knowledge of it. Men in this country, appreciating the discovery, adopted it and commenced operations; printing books, &c., with his phonetic alphabet.

Some time elapsed before much praise or object tion was raised against it. Some said that with such" an alteration they would support it; another had another objection to be removed before

he would adopt it; &c., &c. Finally, Mr. Pitman, seeing the necessity of a hearty cooperation on the part of all its friends, announced that, if all who felt an interest in the language reform would meet in convention, and them. Accordingly, a convention was held in 1847, in England. The convention dropped two of Mr. Pitman's letters—considering that he had made a distinction where there was no differ-

made a distinction where there was no under-ence—and altered the form of some others.

Mr. Pitman acquiesced—losing all his books, papers, some type, &c., of course—which has pro-duced universal harmony and unanimity through-out England and some of the phonetic press of this country. Others, who have books, papers &c., of the old alphabet—the one abandoned by Mr. Pitman and the convention-yet continue to sell off their old books, &c, without informing their readers that there has been such a convennot very valuable, and the above-mentioned facts have rendered old phonetic books of about the

That I may be as brief as possible, I will only add that Longley & Brother, of Cincinnati, Ohio, have a depot of school-books printed in the alphabet agreed upon by the English convention and Pitman. They also issue a newspaper, called the "Fonetic Advocate," semi-monthly, for one dollar per annum.

I believe there are other places where school

books may be obtained, in the new alphabet, but cannot, with positiveness, now refer to them. Troy Grove, Laselle Co., Ill.

P.S. It would very much oblige many of your readers if yourself or Mr. Whittier would make some remarks throwing further light upon this

For the National Era. THE COMPROMISE.

The resolutions which have been introduced nto the Senate by Mr. Clay, in order to effect a compromise of the great questions now agitating the country, seem to meet with but little favor at the North, and still less at the South, though perhaps his propositions are as fair and as likely to propitiate both parties as any that can be made but while we may commend the motives which have influenced him in bringing forward his propositions, we cannot so well commend his sa gacity in not perceiving their utter futility; and arises from his ignorance, in common with all Southern statesmen, of the true state of feel-ing at the North in regard to the extension of slavery and the responsibility of the General Government in its support. It is a common mistake at the South, if not a wilful one, that the North are purposely and wilfully aggressive, and entertain a malicious and unfriendly feeling towards the South; and Southern statesmen found their opinion in regard to the North upon the state of feeling existing at Washington; and the limited observation afforded by Northern members of Congress, who, though they may repcannot represent the deep, moral question of slavery now so generally felt at the North. For the collisions which must of necessity ensue in Congress upon such a question, not only prejudic the South against the best men sent there from the North, but also against the people whom these men do not always fully represent; for they must

who, who conscientions, and are moving en masse. without a particle of ill will or excitement against the South, as a people, but solely because they feel personally responsible for the extension or continuance of a great evil, wherever the General Government have the power. It therefore becomes with a vast many at the North a ques-tion of conscience, almost of religious duty, to preserve, even to unborn generations, the blessings of Freedom, How, then, can this be a question of compromise? For, in all moral questions, we know that compromises are fatal. With the South the case is widely different; they have not, the case is widely different; they have not approximately the case is widely different; they have not approximately the case is widely different; they have not approximately the case is widely different; they have not approximately the case is widely different; they have not approximately the case is widely different; they have not approximately the case is widely different; they have not approximately the case is widely different. it is evident, the same sense of responsibility, or attachment to the Government or the whole Union, as we have. All acts or proposed acts of the General Government are judged of as questions of political expediency, and not of moral right or wrong, for which Southern men are individually responsible. Their attachments are also wholly local—their State (except the honors and emoluments of the General Government, in which they share so liberally) is their nation. That this is not a question of party or self-interest, must be manifest to the South ere this, how-ever unwilling they may be to admit it. It is a question which has nearly broken up party lines, and must finally destroy one or the other of the old party organizations. Veternians interests have nothing to do with it; for, most certainly, present perceitage, perspectly would follow the extension. of slavery, especially in New England. So well aware are certain interests here of this, that among them non-intervention finds its strongest and most

numerous advocates. And the unwarrantable and unconstitutions annexation of Texas, from which act all these collisions have grown, was secretly favored by this class, but these are now powerless. By the mass of the people it is felt to be a question of immense importance—one that must yield to all questions of political or pecuniary consequences, a question to be discussed on broad principles of right, with calmness and deliberation; but once adopted, as well might the granite hills be moved from their foundations, as the people of New England be mored from their purpose to clear themselves from all responsibility in the continu-ance or extension of this great evil. For its ex-istence in the old States, however much they may wish its removal, there is no such feeling, no such purpose. It is true that slavery may die out in these States in time, but if such is God's pur-pose, it is vain in man to rebel; and if the means taken to extend slavery, as in the war with Mexico, shall prove the very means to curtail and destroy it, who shall say nay? It is God's decree. It was perhaps for this that the treasures of California were so long hidden. It was for this that the iniquitous war with Mexico was or sectional feeling, but one of great moral and personal responsibility, not only to our country, urged upon those who are setting at defiance not only the will of the People, but what seems to be

the will of God. With these views, now so generally entertained at the North, where is there room for compromise? We have heretofore compromised with this great evil, until its demands must be met liberty, but of conscience; its settlement is all the more difficult for past compromises; so will it be hereafter, if it is compromised now. Better, far better, would it have been for us, if our motto empromise with sin, no compromise with evil. where they belong. Threats and violence will not move us; cutting off the supplies of the Gov-ernment, and blocking its wheels, is a childish spite, unworthy of the South, and which must react upon themselves. The South have raised the issue ; Liberty and Conscience will decide it.

For the National Era. THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE - No. 7.

According to Emile de Girardin, France has expended 6,648,479,000 francs in preparation for war since 1831—upwards of \$75,000,000 a year in preparation for war alone! Mr. Girardin says that more than half the amount thus expended in France is raised on the necessaries of the poor and of the industrial classes. Is it wonderful, then, that nearly half the people of that

country have to go barefoot? The armed peace establishment of Great Britain costs nearly \$100,000 000 a year. The annual interest on the war debt is a little more than \$100,000,000, making the people of that country pay about \$200,000,000 a year for past and fu-ture wars. The London Times states that ninetenths of this sum comes directly or indirectly from the industrial classes. Now, allowing the industrial classes to number 15,000,000, this would be \$1216 a piece, \$100 for a family of eight persor—a tremendous drawback upon the country. No wonder that the people of England are over-worked, poorly fed, and multitudes of them wholly

\$20,000,000 a year on the armed peace establish-ment, is travelling faster towards such results as the above, than ever France or England travelled; and has actually made greater progress since the tries has ever made in so short a time.

slow degress, mainly through the war system, a condition in which, after toiling hard and eating the bread of carefulness, they must cast the last farthing into the vortex of war expenditures. Shall we longer follow in their steps

For the National Era. LAND REFORM.

Much has been said in some of the papers about granting the public lands, in limited quantities, to actual settlers, at a price which would barely meet the cost of survey and transfer. This arrangement would doubtless be of great service to the landless, and might for a while be a partial relief from the land monopoly and land specula-tion, so oppressive in all this region of country. This measure would doubtless reduce the price

of speculators' lands, and secure a homestead to a few, who would otherwise continue without. But it is my opinion that the price of Government land is not so great as to be a very serious hin-derance to a poor man in his efforts to become a landholder. It is true that the offer of land from the Government at greatly reduced prices would act as a stimulant, at the same time that it would afford a little substantial aid. But I think far afford a little substantial and. But I think far greater benefits would be conferred upon the State, as well as upon individuals, by a law which should limit the amount of land owned by any one individual to the quantity kept under profitable improvement; or where the owner is poor, and not yet ready to improve, to a definite number of acres, say 160. Perhaps the time may come when a law limiting the size of farms might

come when a law limiting the size of farms might be desirable, but at present there is no such necessity.

The great evil that afflicts us—that prevents population, and makes the poor the servant of the capitalist—is the accumulation of land in the hands of those who have bought to sell, and not to improve. By this, not only are the best locations often retained in a state of nature, but population is also thereby widely dispersed, the cost of improvements considerably enhanced, as frequently men are obliged to fence entirely around their farms, instead of joining land with others already improved or improving. No one can make an improvement in a new-country, without increasing the value of the lands adjacent. When

a neighborhood is settled about the same time, this benefit is enjoyed by the whole, and is mutually reciprocal. But in the present state of things, it usually happens that this increased value goes into the pockets of speculators. And this is by no means all. The maker of these improvements himself is obliged in many cases to pay an exorbitant price for the soil, and then wait for neighbors, till some like himself are willing to pay the speculator's price. Purchasers ling to pay the speculator's price. Purchasers might frequently do better than to buy land at such advanced prices. But on account of want of information respecting Government lands, or a desire to locate near friends, or perhaps mo of all for the sake of a partial credit, many, and those too of the poorer class, pay three and even four times the price which was originally paid

I see that I must close. But I hope I have said enough to turn your attention somewhat more strongly in this direction.

ONE OF THE LANDLESS.

THE MORMONS.

At the request of Dr. J. M. Bernhisel, we pubish the following correspondence:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 14, 1850. Siz: It is proper I should submit to you the en closed letter from Mr. Isaac Sheen, one of the signers of a petition which I presented to the House at an early part of the present session, remonstrating against the admission of Deseret into the Union, and charging the Mormon popu-

which may have been produced by that memorial and I know of no more effectual means of accom-plishing his wishes than by publishing so much of his letter as may be necessary to show his with-drawal of the charges, and his reasons for doing o. With much respect, your obedient servant, R. H. STANTON.

Dr. J. M. Bernhisel.

May 14, 1850. SIR: Having seen a letter from the honorable R. H. Stanton to yourself, and which you propose to publish, containing an extract of a letter written by Isaac Sheen, I deem it just to the Mormons in Great Salt Lake Valley to state, that I have re-ceived a letter from Mr. Sheen, to the same purport with that addressed by him to Mr. Stanton You are authorized to publish this statement should you think proper to do so. Very respectshould you think proper to fully, your obedient servant,

J. R. Underwood.

Dr. J. M. Rernhisel

COVINGTON, KY., May 4, 1850. Dear Sir; About five months since, a memorial was sent to your address, signed by Wm. Smith and several others to which my name was attached, remonstrating against a State organization for the people of Deseret. Now, sir, permit me to say, that although I cannot fellowship the religious doctrines of the people resident there, known as Mormons, yet I have become satisfied that there are many false statements in that memorial, and also in the memorial of William Smith and others, from Illinois. It was my firm belief at the time that the representations of William Smith, on which those false statements were based, could be relied on; but I have ascertained that I have been greatly deceived in regard to his veracity. His complaints against the Deseret Mormons are un-worthy of any attention. I cannot think of troubling you with a detail of all the disclosures which have been made concerning the hypocrisy, licentiousness, treachery, deceit, slanders, and lies, of William Smith. accusations against the Deseret Mormons are the eballitions of a malicious heart, and have been made by him to divert attention from his own outrageous villany and licentiousness. I have been credibly informed that to the memorial William Smith sent from Illinois he attached the names of persons who never authorized him to do so. I have the honor of being your obedient servant, ISAAC SHEEK.
Hon. R. H. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

permitted to be successful; and it will be, perhaps, for this, that the greatest instrument of slavery in that war shall be the greatest in God's providence, for its overthrow, and the wrath of man be thus rebuked, so that all men may recognise His hand, and it shall be to His praise. It passengers and 62 servants of the company; 28 were trespassers, killed by improperly crossing or standing on the railway; I was a child killed he an engine ranning off the rails and entering a house, and 2 were suicides. Of fatal accidents, arising from causes beyond the control of the victims, only two have occurred, and those are among the servants of companies or contractmisconduct or want of caution, 10 were passen-gers and 37 servants of companies or contractors and of those injured from causes beyond their control, 54 were passengers, and 3 companies' ser-vants. Seven persons were injured by improppany, and one child was injured by an engine running into a house. The total number of passengers conveyed during the period referred to in the return was 34,924,469. The number of miles of railway open at the beginning of the half-year was 5,447, and the number open at the end was 5,996, being an increase of 549 miles du

> RAPID BUTTER-MAKING.—Lately was exhibited before the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and several of their friends, in the justice-room, the American churn, which in ten minutes produced four pounds of butter from five quarts of cream The merits of the invention were palpable. One operates on a beautiful principle, as was acknow-ledged by all who witnessed the experiment. The mechanical action of the air, which is mingled with the cream in such a manner that a thoin the most complete manner. The result of the experiment of yesterday exceeded the expectation of those before whom it was made; the state-ment made by the exhibitors being that the butter would be produced from cream in twelve minutes, and from milk in five minutes. The butter was washed in the churn by pouring off the milk, putting in cold water, and pressing the butter against the sides of the churn, moving the dasher backwards and forwards, and changing the water until it remained clear.

> in the streets, greatly excited with drink, and he was taken to the police station. When there, he suddenly started from a bench, gained a yard, and clambered over some iron rails; a policeman attempted to save him, but the sailor slipped from his grasp, and fell a depth of forty feet. None the worse for his tumble, he climbed a wall, and got into the street. He was pursued; he leaped into the river, was chased in vain for some time by a boat, but was at length caught by the jacket as he rose from diving under the boat. He was soon after given up to a party vessel was then on the eve of sailing. English paper. soon after given up to a party of shipmates, as his

A Modest Yanker.—The following unique petition was gravely presented in the Massachu-setts Legislature lately, and referred: "To the Honorable Senate and House of Representa

tives: "Sigs: I wish to have my name changed to that of Franklin Macy, instead of Stephen Macy, being a relative of the illustrious Dr. Franklin, and

"Which your petitioner will ever pray "STEPHEN MACY." The petition was accompanied by historical

vouchers of the petitioner's relationship, extracted from Folger's almanac. GREAT AGE THIS WE LIVE IN .- People don't Great Age this we live in.—People don't laugh now-adays—they indulge in merriment. They don't walk—they promenade. They never eat any food—they masticate it. Nobody has a tooth pulled out—it is extracted. No one has his feelings hurt—they are lacerated. Young men do not go courting the girls—they pay the young ladies attention. It is vulgar to visit any one—you must only make a call. Of course, you would not think of going to bed—you would retire to

not think of going to bed—you would retire to rest. Nor would you build a house—you would Mesers, A. B. & D. Sands. LAUGHING IN THE PULPIT,-Said Mr. Ca Presbyterian minister of some notoriety, I never laughed in the pulpit but on one occasion, and

Canby & Bartlett, Baltimore. F. Brown, Philadelphia. George Dexter, Albany. Chs. Hienstreet, Troy. Seth W. Fowle, Boston. E. B. Hiuman, Cincinnati. J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville. May 2—co3m

cated at Hamburg, that one would signify his disbelief by saying, "You had that from Ham-burg;" and thus "that is Hamburg," or "That is oug," became a common expression of it

THE BROWNSVILLE WATER CURE ESTAB-LISHMENT,

Under the care of Dr. C. Baelz, Continues to be open for the reception of invalida.

Many improvements have been added, for the counfort and accommodation of patients. This, together with the success during six years of experience, emables Dr. Baels to give the assurance to the public that his establishment shall still continue to merit the patronage of these who may place themselves under his care.

The location is retired and pleasant, a mile and a half east of Brownsville. The daily intercourse between Pittaburgh and Grownsville, with boats, affords easy access from the South and West.

Six towels, two cotton sheets, three comforts, and linen for

Six towels, two cotton sheets, three comforts, and linen for bandages, are necessary to undergo the treatment.

Terms, six dollars per week, payable weekly.

Feb. 21—4m

BOSTON "NATIONAL ERA" AGENCY. No. 25 Cornhill. THE National Era comes from Washington to this office by Express, and is delivered by carriers in any part of the city proper, at \$2.75 a year, free of postage; single copies, six and a quarter cents.

Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Liberts Movement, during the first session of Congress under

Subscriptions and renewals respectfully solicited by Nov. 25. GEO. W. LIGHT, 25 Cernhill.

SHAWLS AND SILK GOODS. EWETT & PRESCOTT'S NEW STOCK, At No. 2, Milk street, Boston, SURPASSINGLY RICH AND EXTENSIVE,

A and claims the early attention of all purcha sale or retail.

This assortment comprises all kinds of SILKS FOR DRESSES. in black and fancy colors, superior qualities and styles, fresh and new.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS If every known variety and quality, from the highest to the lowest cost. FRENCH SACKS, VISITES, MANTILLAS and all arricles that are worn as substitutes for shawls. Al-so, SILKS in the proper widths, for those who prefer to make these garments for themselves. ALL KINDS OF CANTON AND INDIA

SHAWLS AND SILKS; lar, an immense variety of CRAPE SHAWLS level, plain, and damask figured, in a full assort

embroidered, plain, and damask figured, in a full assortement of colors.

BLACK INDIA SATINS and SILKS, all qualities.
CASHMERE SCARPS and MANTLES.
BLACK SILKS and BLACK SILK SHAWLS.
BLACK SILKS and BLACK SILK SHAWLS.
CAMELEON SATINS and SATIN DE CHINES.
FRENCYS SATINS, all rolors.
BROMBASINES and ALPACCAS finest qualities.
WIDE SILK VELVETS, for Mantillas and Shauls.
In theirl, we would say to purchasers of the above Goods, in any quantily, small or large, that we can and will supply their wants at the lowest possible prices, and with such qualities and styles of goods as cannot be found at other stores.

March 14—3m No 2. Milk street, Boston.

THE NEW GRÆFENBERG WATER CURE

S published monthly, containing thirty-two large octave pages, devoted to the dissemination of the principles of ife, health, and true medical reform. It will aim to explain clearly, intelligibly, and scientifically, the principles and processes of Hydropathy. HENRY FOSTER, M. D., Editor.

Regular Contributors. N. Bedortha, M. D., New Lebanon Water Cure, N. Y. S. O. Gleason, M. D., Gleahaven Water Cure, N. Y. O. V. Thayer, M. D., Cooperstown Water Cure, N. Y. P. H. Hayes, M. D., Greenwood's Springs Water Cure, V. N. Y.
T. T. Seelye, M. D., Cleveland Water Cure, O.
C. C. Shieferdecker, Willow Grove Water Cure, Pa.
R. S. Haughton, M. D., 51 Tenth street, New York. Terms, always in advance.

One copy, one year
Five copies, one year
Ten copies, one year
Twenty copies, one year Address, post paid, R. HOLLAND, Publisher, Utica, New York. Jan. 31-3m SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, In Quart Bottles.

FOR purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Fewermatism, Stubborn U cers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fewer Sores, Eryspielas, Pimples, Bles, Mercurial Dis-cures, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchetis, Consumption, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Gen-eral Debutty, 4c.

THE RECORDS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE,

Gentlemen: Words can but feebly express my feeling in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sar saparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease, that covered the whole surface of the b-dy, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor; the head. Tace, and hands, were covered with scales like those of a fish; the hair fell out in large quantities; and walking caused the most excruciating agonies as it affected the joints more than any other part. She suffered also a long time from an affection of the liver, connected with general debility, and a prostration of the nervous system. Physicians, both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without effecting a cure, or scarcely affording relief; and the best medical skill was unavailing, until she happily used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pronounced salt rheum, but her whole system, internally and externally, was altogether deranged; but so complete has been the cure, after using the Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better health than for years previous to taking the Sarsaparilla.

My object in making this communication is, that all who have suffered as she has may know where and to whom to

me, gentlemen, yours, sincerely,
FERRIER NAZER, 82 Nassau st.

Messrs. A. B & D. Sands.
N. B. For a corroboration of these facts, apply to Mr. H.
McCune, at Messrs. Bowen & McNamee's store, 16 William

Ferrier Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he foregoing statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is true and accurate, to the best of his knowledge and

selief.

Sworn and subscribed, this 27th day of July, 1849, before
C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor. New Durham, N. J., June 30, 1849.

New Durhum, N. J., June 30, 1849.

Gentleman: My wife suffered with a distress and burning in her chest for many years, and my daughter was afflicted from her birth with a humor in her blood. We consulted various physicians and tried numerous remedies without much benefit, until we heard, through Rev. Thomas Davis, of the great medicinal value of Sands' Sarasparilla. On his recommendation, my wife and daughter decided on trying it, and soon experienced permanent benefit. My daughter's skin assumed a new appearance entirely; from heing rough, bard, and scaly, it became smooth and soft. My wife's sufferings are almost gone, and it's use a short time longer, it is my firm belief, will produce a perfect cure. Yours, with respect, G. S. HENDRICKSON, Pastor of the Baptist Church at the English Neighborhood.

Bardstown, Ky., July 10, 1849

Bardstown, Ky., July 10, 1849

Hoston, Mass., August 31, 1849.

Gentlemen: Last spring I was attacked with rheumatism in the lower part of my body, extending down to my fect; and so severely was I affected that I could not stand or more myself. I tried all the different medicines advertised for this disease, among which were several kinds of Sarsaparilla. but none of them did me any good, and I gave up all hope of being cured, when a friend advised me to try Sands' Sarsaparilla. I consented, not expecting it would cure me; but after using twelve bottles I have the happiness of stating to you that the pain has left me. I can wask without any assistance, and I am gaining in strength every day, which I have no doubt is owing entirely to the use of your Sarsaparilla. I send you this roluntary certificate, that the afflicted may know what medicine to use to alleviate their sufferings and effect a cure.

Yours, very truly,

31 Chambers at.

GENTLEMEN: I consider it have received from using your reducible Sarsaparilla. About three years since I was attacked with rhousatism in my shoulders, and also in my legs; and so sever was the pain, that I was unable to sley it tried all of the test medicines I could hear of, without receiving any hencett, until through the arvice of a friend I procured some of your Sarsaparilla; and after using four bottles, in the course of afteen days, I found myself entirely well. I have no hesitation in saying your Sarsaparilla the best medicine I ever took, and can confidently recommend it to my friends and the public.

Your elections servant,

J. M. JESURUN. GENTLEMEN: I consider it a duty due the public to make

G. W. SEATON, A TTORNEY and Councillor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, will give prompt attention to all business intrasted to his care in this and the adjoining counties.

Youngstown, Mahoning Co., O. "GRAHAM!"

THE MAGAZINE OF THE UNION! GLORIOUS VOLUME OF GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE Commencing with the July number.

The original projector and proprietor of Graham's Mag usine baying again assumed the entire management of this favorite periodical, preposes to commence a new volun-of UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE with the number for July. The early copies will be ready for the mails of fune 6th, and will be illustrated with the most Splendid set of Engravings that has ever appeared in an American Work.

We defy the proudest English Annuals to excel in magnifi-cence these beautiful specimens of artistic skill. THE PARIS FASHIONS,

Colored in the unapproachable style of the French artists will be resumed, and will represent correctly the elegant gods forwarded to this country to Messrs. L. Levy & Co. of Philadelphia, and Stewart of New York. The evidence of their authenticity will be found upon the counter of these gentlemen, simultaneously with the monthly publication of GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. Extensive arrange eation of GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. Extensive arrange seents, with the concurrence of these gent emen, are now being made in Paris, to forward promptly these correct and elegant plates, which will be a department of Graham's Magazine that will set at defia ce all attempts at imitation or competition. Our former

LIST OF INVALUABLE CONTRIBUTORS Are re-engaged, and arrangements are perfected for a serie of most splendid a ticles, from such writers as the follow

Henry W. Longfellow, . W. Gilmore Simons, James Russell Lowell, H. C. Morehend, Henry B. Hirst, J. Rayard Taylor George H. Boker, George D. Prentice, Alfred B. Street, N. P. Willis, William Cullen Bryant, Nathuwiel Hawthorne, Henry William Herbert, James Fennimore Cooper, Richard Penn Smith, H. Hustings Weld, Theodore S. Fay, T. Buchanen Read Mrs. Lydia Sigourney, Mrs. E. C. Kinney, Mrs. E. J. Eames, Mrs. E. J. Eames, Mrs. Eitz. Oakes Smith, Mrs. Joseph C. Neul, Amelia B. Welby, Mrs. Juliet H. Campbell, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Ennna C. Embur Mrs. Frances O. good, Miss Bana Duval, Miss Grace Greenwood Mrs. Sarah H. Whitma Miss Mary L. Lawson

With a host more of the very best writers of the day, we known to the readers of "Graham." A number of new cot tributors will also lend the power of fresh pens and vigorou mind to assist in making this Magazine the recognised or gan of the intellect of the country. SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF JENNY LIND. A magnificent likeness of this world-renowned woman waspear in the July number. This gem of art is engrave appear in the July number. This gem of art is engras from an original picture, and cost one hundred guineus. London, to have it engraved. It is the most exquisites ture that has ever appeared in Graham's Magnatine. I number containing this exquisite production of artistic s will be stereotyped, and an extra edition of ten thous

A great chance for Three Dollar Subscribers.

We will send three act and below to the new vety net o commence with the July number, a very splendid new remium plate, called "THE FIRST PRAYER," Or Butler's magnificent print of
"CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN,"

ost finished in a very masterly style-a large Cabinet Pi Five dollars will pay for two years, or for two subscribes one year.

Ten dollars sent by clubs to one address, five copies.

Twenty dollars sent by clubs to one address, eleven copies.

Twenty dollars sent by clubs to one address, eleven copies.

Twenty dollars sent by clubs to one address, eleven copies.

Twenty dollars sent by clubs to one address, eleven copies.

The Editors who may wish an exchange will please notice, and send the paper containing it, marked. The numbers will be promptly forwarded. Our Editorial Triends may rely upon the exact fulfilment of our promise.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM,

May 9-3t No. 134 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

JOHN W. NORTH, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Lan Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE-1549. G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR,

G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

THE January number of Graham's Magazine—the first number of the New Volume—is now ready for the matizand for shipments to agents. The Publishers and Editors, while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary success with which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical literature of the country have been crowned, respectfully offer a statement of their preparations for the New Volume. It is well known that no other Magazine ever published in the English language has presented such an array of illustrious contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Paulding, Herbert, Longfellow, Hoffman, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute alone a corps greater than any ever before engaged for a single work Longfellow, Hoffman, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute alone a corps greater than any ever before engaged for a single work An examination of our last volumes will show that these distinguished writers have all furnished for this miscellany articles equal to the best they have given to the world. They with our other old contributors, will continue to enrich our pages with their productions; and several eminent authors who have not hither any agent in our pages with breaffer any agent in our pages.

For five dollars, two copies yearly, and a set of the portrait, above named, to each subscriber. For ten dollars, five copies yearly, and a copy of the Maga sine to the postmaster or other person forming the club.

eases, under the superintendence of Dr. Dexter, formerly of Morristown, N. J., and recently of the Round Hill Retreat, Massachusetts.

This Institution was built expressly for a Water Cure Establishment, is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with valer of the purest quality. The treatment of disease by water is no longer matter of experiment; but a few years have elapsed since the first Water Cure Institution was opened in the U. S., and the result of its administration, in both acute and chronic diseases, has convinced the most incredulous of its efficacy.

The Managers deem it unnecessary to refer to the numerous and astonishing curse which have been effected at this institution, (notwithstanding they have permission from many patients to do so.) Should any applicant desire information of this kind, they will be referred to the patients themselves, who will certify to the benefit which they received while at the Parkeville Institute.

The winter is the best season for Hydropathic treatment "Diseases gallop on towards a cure in the cold season, while the instinctive tendencies of the system are more manifest," reaction being them more easily produced.

In the experience and skill of the Superintendent, who was one of the earliest practitioners of Hydropathy in this country, the atmost confidence may be placed.

The location of the institution has been selected for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, the inexhaustible supply of water, its proximity to the city, and the advantages which it offers for fully carrying out the principles and practices of the Water Cure.

THE BATHING DEPARTMENT

LARD FOR OIL. ART WANTED .- Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fe Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cin-

THIS Institution is agreeably situated in a healthy part of Loudoun county, Virginia, eight miles west of Leeburg, and two mises south of the stage road leading from Washington to Winehester.

The summer term will commence on the 18th of Fifth month, (May.) The winter term will commence on the 18th of Eleventh month, (November.)

The branches taught are—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Grammar, Composition. Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Algebra, Ketoric, the French Language, Drawing, Painting, and Needlework.

SPRINGDALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

and Nectiework.
Lectures are delivered on Natural Philosophy, Astrono ny, and Chemistry, illustrated by pleasing experiments.
A library, a cabinet of minerals, and philosophical appa atus, are provided for the use of the school. The disophilus

ratus, are provided for the use of the school. The discipline is atrictly parental; and every effort is made to induce in the minds of the pupils a love of knowledge and desire of excellence as the proper atimulants to exertion. The terms, for tuition, board, and washing, are \$100 per annum, or \$50 per term of 23 weeks. The only extracharges are 50 cents per quarter for lights, peans, and pencils; \$3 per quarter for French lessons and the same for drawing and painting. Books and stationery furnished at the usual prices, when required. sainting. Books and stationery furnished at the case, when required.

Scholars sent to the Point of Rocks will be conveyed to the school free of charge, by giving timely notice, directed the school free of charge, by giving timely notice, directed the school free of charge, by giving timely notice, directed the school free of charge, by giving timely notice, directed the school free of the

SAMUEL M. JANNEY, Principal.

TO INVENTORS.

TO INVENTORS.

THE subscribers offer their services to persons wishing to obtain patents in the United States or in foreign countries, and will prepare specifications and drawings, and take all necessary steps to secure a patent.

From their long experience as practical mechanics, added to a thorough knowledge of the Patent Laws, and acquaintance with the details connected with the business of the Patent Office, they trust they will be able to give satisfiaction to their employers, both in the clearness and precision of their specifications, and in the promptness and ability with which they transact ail business intruded to them.

Persons residing at a distance may procure all necessary information, have their business transacted, and obtain a patent, by writing to the subscribers, without incurring the expense of a personal attendance at Washington.

Models can be zent with perfectsafety by the Expresses; Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail. For evidence of their competence and integrity, they would respectfully refer to all those for whom they have transacted business.

Letters must be postpaid.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

June 7.

K. S. KENWICK.

BENNETT'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY. Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, one dos

rest of Gilman's Drug Store.

THE citizens of Washington and strangers visiting the city are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just opened a gallery as above, which he has fitted up in energian style, with all the islest improvements, including AN EXTENSIVE SKYLIGHT.

AN EATEMSIVE SATEMET, and is now prepared to take pictures of all sizer Lungic or in groups, which his long exprience and great success embelden him to say will be pronounced by competent judges fully equal to any specimens of the phonographic art ever produced in the United States.

Cabinet pictures, measuring eleven by four extinction taken at short notice; also crayon and enamelled Deguerrecture. taken at short nonce, and, well in cloudy as in fair was ther.

Pictures taken equally well in cloudy as in fair was ther.

Perfect satisfaction warranted in a leases.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examina

N. S. BENNETT.

WILLIAM B. JAKVIS. Jun., Attorney and Counseller at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platr's new bullding, State street, opposite south door of State House.

Business connected with the profession, or all kinds pure-tangly attended to

THIS Establishment, having been completely redicted this winter, is now ready for the reception of visiters. It is beautifully situated among the hills at the head of Skaneateles lake, is supplied with the purest of water, and among its country.

Skaneateles lake, is supplied with the puress.

ample in quantity.

It is easy of access. Persons from New York, Boston, all is easy of access. Persons from New York, Boston, Albany, or Buffalo, can be brought by railroad, and steamboat on Skaneateles lake, to the CURE, and from the southern part of the State can reach it by the Binghamton and Glen Haven stage. Persons wishing to bring horses and earriages can have them kept in our stables, which are new and commodious, and the guests in our Cure will receive every attention.

JACKSON, GLEASON, & CO.

Gien Haven, Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., April, 1850. BRATTLEBOROUGH WATER CURE ESTAB-

BRATTLEBOROUGH WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS Establishment, having been put in complete order, is now commencing its sixth season. It has abundance of the purest water, and ample accommodations for 140 patients. It is accessible all the way by railroad from Albany, New York, and Boston. A detailed report of upwards of 30 cases treated there, during the year ISIS, will be sent by mail, on application to William Rodde, 322 Broadway, New York. For further information apply to the subscriber.

R. WESSELMORFT, M. D. Maych 91.—im Brattleborough, Vt., March, 1850. March 21-3m

Brattleborough, Vt., March, 1850. March 21—3m

EXCHANGE BANK OF B., W. LAZHAM & CO.,

Washington, D. C.,

DEALS in checks, drafts, acceptances, promissory notes
hank notes, and coin.

BANK NOTES.

Notes on all solvent banks in the United States bought
and sold at the best prices.

DRAFTS. NOTES, AND BILLS,
in Washington and Georgetown, collected, and remittances
promptly made, in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or
Boston funds, at a charge of one-quarter per cent.

COLLECTIONS

Made in all the principal cities of the Union, on the most
favorable terms.

EXCHANGE.

Bills of exchange and bank checks on most of the principal cities of the Union bought and sold at the best rates.

OF Office hours, from eight o'clock A. M. to five P. M. Nov. 15-tf E. B. CROCKER.

COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
South Bend, Indiana. Collections in northern Indiana and southwestern Michigan will receive prompt attention.
April 18—6m MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!! MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!

W. B. JARVIS, Attoruey at Law, Columbus, Ohio, will
give particular attention to the collection, in Ohio,
Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, lowa, and
Wisconsin, of that class of claims long since marked as
"Loss," "Gone West," and "Not Collectable," by merchants, newspaper publishers, manufacturers, and others.
Five years' experience has given him confidence; hence
there will be no charge, but so 'ar as collections are made,
except postage. Cards, giving references, terms, and instructions, will be sent in answer to post paid letters.

Dec. 20.

IMPROVED LARD Oil.—Lard Oil of the finest quality aqual to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without adds, oan atways be purchased and shipped in strong barrein, prepared exaggerly purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared ex-to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed it Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West and Canadas. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacture Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnal OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND.

Grand and Unequalled Preparation

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on ever side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find a doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dyspepsia, an Liver Complaint, and in Rheymatism, Scrafula, and Piles Costiveness, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Biotches and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood,

It works wonders in cases of fluor aibus or whites, falling of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the sidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Briditiv.

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as spins! irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, sworring, epileptic fits, convulsions, &c.

is not this, then, But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's aferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

secause of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incupable of while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid explosing and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system I what! put and into a system already diseased with arid! What causes dyspepsia but acid! Do we not all know, that when feel sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—flathier ex-

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of & P. Townsend: and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Genuine Original Sarsopurille is an Imitation of his interior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the nost distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's